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Business Notices.

ADVERTISERS seeking a medium for reaching the best classes in New-England will find THE BOSTON JOURNAL, established in 1833, a very desirable sheet. It goes direct for families and is the popular newspaper of New-England. It is Republican in politics, a stanch supporter of protection of American industries, and has a circulation of 50,000 copies.

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re-opened October 1. with accommodations for 200 guests Rates, \$350 per day. Electric incandescent lights throughout To Consumptives,—Many have been happy to give their testimony in tayor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption. As hum. Diphtheria, and all deseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilmon, chemist. Boston. Soid by all druggists.

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## New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Servia began gathering an army on the frontier of Macedonia. = Active war preparations continued in Turkey, \_\_\_\_ The death treal. = Cholera appeared at Genoa.

DOMESTIC -Governor Hill's canal raid. Attorney-General Garland's telephone matters. Additions to the Navy; the new cruisers. Phallas beaten by Harry Wilkes at Cleveland. = President Roberts talks about the Pennsylvania road. - Sweet sent back to jail === Postmasters appointed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-William Heath & Co. and Henry N. Smith failed; liabilities estimated at nearly \$4,000,000. === Mr. Davenport supported by Brooklyn Independents. = Second lecture of Thomas Hughes on Lowell, = Astonishing testimony about the Excise Board. Louis Francois convicted of murder in the second degree. = Conservative action of the Episcopal Convention. = Gold value of the legaltender silver doflar (41212 grains), 79.28 cents. Stocks active, unusually feverish and declining, closing steady at some recoveries.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate stationary temperature, cloudiness and perhaps light rain. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 65°; lowest. 58°; average, 6012°.

Whatever sympathy the misfortunes of William Heath & Co. and of H. N. Smith may call forth, the business community will not be violently wrenched from stem to stern. Failures on the "bear" side of the market are not due to hard times which affect everybody; they happen because the times are not hard enough to meet the calculations of pessimistic speculators. It is even possible to find grains of encouragement in such calamities.

The vicarious explanation of Governor Hill, in regard to his Elmira Gazette transactions in other words, is being used to give a value to with W. M. Tweed, does not explain away anything. An honest man might certainly have dealt with Tweed, but he would have taken good care never to be found supporting all that schemer's wicked jobs in the Legislature. Can Mr. Hillmake any intelligent man think that Tweed was only looking for a business investment when he bought Gazette stock ? That was not Mr. Tweed's style.

Every sincere man respects the belief of the Roman Catholics of Montreal, who hold that the securge of smallpox may be lightened by intercession with Heaven; but it is hard to have patience with the priests who are planning for a great religious procession next Sunday in the stricken city. Can they not see that any gathering together of people in Montreal is calculated to spread the contagion ? Or, do they think that God will only be pleased with a procession? Surely the devout prayers of the faithful, uttered in private and separately, would avail as much.

David B. Hill's relations to the canal-claim cases do not appear more creditable the more they are examined. Under oath, he declared before a legislative committee that the cases were "well tried for the State." Yet it appeared on cross-examination that no witness appeared for the State, nor was it represented by counsel. More one-sided proceedings it would be hard to imagine. If Mr. Hill calls this "looking carefully after the interests of the State," he is a most conspicuously unfit man to be Governor of the Commonwealth.

An assault on the character of the Republican candidate for Governor has resulted only in bringing to light another instance of Mr. Davenport's generosity. Opinions may differ as to the heinousness of the offence of being connected with a wine-making company, but there can be only approval of the act by which Mr. Davenport assumed a burdensome duty for the benefit of a widow and her fatherless children. Democratic parrisanship could invent no greater variance from the facts than appears in the reports that have been spread abroad concerning Mr. Davenport's relation to this business.

The shocking explosion in the Solar Iron Works at Pittsburg is apparently due to lack of proper inspection of the steam boilers. The end of the mud-drum blew out, and it was then found to be eaten down to the thirtysecond part of an inch in thickness. Frequent inspection would have discovered this weakness, and the fatal explosion might then have been prevented. Have the owners of the mill had so little experience that they do not realize the importance of having their botters examined carefully and often? Unless they can answer no, it is not clear how they can avoid the moral responsibility for the death of their employes. As to the legal responsibility, that is not likely to trouble them.

The mass of worshippers in the Episcopal church will, we think, be heartily pleased that their admirable Book of Common Prayer was not tinkered with yesterday by even so emment a body of good men as the rectors of this

find the services long; but faithful laymen rarely find the duty of worshipping a bore. It is curious to note that among the changes urged by some of the clergymen was to begin morning and evening prayer at the Lord's Prayer. This would cut out the General Confession. Now certainly no miserable sinner ought to be deprived of that part of the service even on week days.

MR. GARLAND'S TELEPHONE SUIT. Solicitor-General Goode is too generous. He proclaims his desire " to shoulder the entire responsibility " of the Department of Justice for its extraordinary proceedings at Memphis. He has a queer conception of official responsibility. We doubt it Attorney-General Garland will be content to accept it; the people certainly will not. There are serious charges staring the Attorney-General in the face that cannot be so easily brushed aside. He owes it to the people, to his high position and to himself that they be fairly and directly met.

Mr. Garland was in the United States Senate when the Pan-Electric Telephone Company was formed and when he became heavily interested in it. Mr. J. W. Rogers, one of the active promoters of this and the other companies, states, without contranction, that he turned over to Mr. Carland \$1,500,000 of the stock in consideration for the aid that the Senator was to afford by his personal influence and otherwise in advancing the interests of the corporation. There is no claim that Mr. Garland paid any money for his shares. Was he to pay for them by the misuse of his official position? There is still a mystery about the transactions that the Attorney-General must clear up. Let in the light, Mr. Garland.

Darkness continues to hang over many of the circumstances connected with the permission given to begin the Government suit. The Attorney-General says he refused to grant the application when it was presented to him in July. He does not deny Mr. Rogers's statement that when it was arranged that the application should be made by another company, having common interests at stake, he allowed the matter to be turned over to the Solicitor-General. If this is so, is it any wonder that Mr. Goode found a single day quite sufficient to decide so important a question, without any reference of the matter to the Commissioner of Patents? If the stern refusal of the Attorney-General to allow the name of the United States to be used to serve the interests of a private corporation was still ringing in his subordinate's ears, how did the Solicitor-General, in direct contravention of that decision, dare to grant the permission almost as soon as it was asked?

Actions of that character are not of such common occurrence as to be treated as matters of course. The history of patent litigation in this country since 1836 does not afford half a dozen examples of similar saits. The first one that was brought was thrown out of court by two able United States Circuit Court judges, who held that an action by the Attorney-General to annul a patent would not lie. That is the reason why the bill was introduced into Congress to grant the power to the Attorney-General. The House Committee in its report said that since 1836 there had been no warrant in law for such a proceeding. But Mr. Goode granted the authorization with scarcely a pretence of delay.

Mr. Garland's friend and fellow speculator. Mr. Van Benthuysen, is greatly displeased by the incautious disclosures of Mr. Garland's other friend and admirer, J. W. Rogers, and rive at some just conclusion without the suffersays that he is informed that Mr. Rogers's ing and the prolonged disorganization of incharacter is very bad. It will be interesting now to have Rogers's opinion of Van Benthuysen's character. But no matter what may be the issue as between that precious pair, the people of the United States will not overlook the fact that the head of the Department of Justice has allowed the vast powers of that department to be used in an extraordinary assault on the validity of patents which have again and again withstood the severest tests in the Federal courts. If that assault should prove successful, it would enrich the Attorney-General enormously. The Department of Justice, nillions of dollars of otherwise worthless tele phone stock, of which the Attorney-General holds a million and a half.

SENATOR HOAR AT THE FRONT.

The keynote of Senator Hoar's great speech at Worcester is in two sentences: "I cannot follow those leaders who so fear that the American people will be debauched by the appointment of Custom House officers and Postmasters that they are content that suffrage itself shall be suppressed. I cannot be satisfied with a Civil Service reform which contents itself with one Ne v-York Postmaster while the doctrine 'to the victors belong the spails' is the rule for the rest of the country." Senator Hoar's discussion of the Southern question is remarkably strong and convincing, but he is if possible even more emphatic in his denunciation of President Cleveland's disregard of all his pledges and professions in his appointments and removals. Nor does the Senator neglect the tariff question, but he urges carnestly that the American market must be preserved to our vu industries, and that those industries must not be "thrown into confusion and uncertainty by the constant tamering of rashness and igaorance."

In the campaigns that are coming, this strong speech will be of great use as a document for irculation. Rarely has the argument on the Southern question been stated more clearly, or the indecency of trying to brush aside that question with success or with polite indifference been more strongly portrayed. As the Senator says, there is "scarcely a Republican who would not gladly be rid of the odious subject, and never mention it again, if he could but reconcile that course with honor and with his duty to his country and to posterity." But the attempt to sneer down the proofs of wrongdoing which are presented, the attempt to treat such a statesman as Senator Sherman as if he were a sort of benighted Bourbon, behind the age, and trying to win continued confidence by dwelling upon a dead issue, is handled by Senator Hoar with singular effectiveness. After showing Senator Sherman's part in resumption, and in all the practical work of the Republican party, he says : " We might perhaps give up his brother William to these critics. We may concede that the General who marched to the " sea is incapable of original strategy. But we "can hardly surrender John, even to the statesmen of the Standard Oil Company and the "Cincinnati election." Unlike most other statesmen who have discussed this question. Senator Hoar endeavors to point out the practical means by which the existing wrong may be righted, and his suggestions in that direction deserve general attention.

Senator Hoar has been an earnest believer in genuine reform of the Civil Service from the first, and he is supported by a constituency which has perhaps as clear an idea of the meaning of that reform, and as strong a desire to promote it, as any other in the country. His criticisms of the President's conduct cannot be brushed aside with easy indifference, and they will have weight with people in all parts of the country who sincerely care for reform. Others will diocese in convention assembled. Clergymen agree with him that the honest criticism of the

which Mr. Hoar likens to Doctor Johnson's judgment of a woman's preaching: "Sir, a woman's preaching is like a dog walking on "his hind legs. It is not done well. But you "are surprised to find it done at all."

ARBITRATION RATHER THAN STRIKES. Six strikes are reported in a single day at Philadelphia. Only about 300 workers in all stopped work, but six important establishments were for the time disorganized, and these events in Philadelphia are unhappily but an illustration of what is going on in all parts of the country. The controversies between labor and capital are painfully frequent, and one cannot avoid a feeling that, where so many honest and industrious men and women voluntarily face all the suffering which a suspension of their industry involves, for themselves and the families dependent on them, there must be in many cases cause of complaint on the part of the people employed.

In the Philadelphia cases, the workers asked an advance of wagesin four establishments, and though the advance asked was in each case small, the circumstances indicate that it would not have been demanded had not the workers felt that it was just and necessary. In another case an attempted reduction of wages was resisted. The times have been hard for all classes, and the employer should not forget that the burden of industrial disaster often falls more heavily upon the poor, who are dependent upon their labor for their very subsistence, than upon those whose profits only are affected. The low prices of products have not always been felt in a lower cost of living for laborers. It is not their fault that the midd!emen and distributors tax the industries of the country too heavily. It is always in the power of employers, if they find that their workers are unreasonably burdened, to assist the establishment of co-operative stores, such as the Willimantic Thread Company and other establishments have in operation, where the wage-earners can get the full worth of their money. And is it not time for employers and employed alike to consider seriously how many of these controversies can be prevented by honest and impartial arbitra-

tion ? It cannot often be said that there is no reason at all in the claims made by workers who voluntarily propose to discontinue labor unless their claims can be conceded. Such cases do exist, it is true, where strikes are wholly unreasonable, but no candid employer will deny that they are comparatively rare. The lives of the workers are not easy. Their desire to provide for their homes in comfort, or for a time of sickness, or for the winter of old age, is not unreasonable. It deserves the hearty sympathy of all employers, and of all good citizens. Not less deserving of sympathy is the earnest desire to provide for the education of children, so that they may be prepared to labor less with the body and more with the mind, and may have opportunity to rise above the circumstances of their parents. Nobler aims none can have, and employers ought always to respect such motives, and to recognize the right of the workers to seek for their services something more than a bare subsistence. In most cases, nn honest arbitration will prevent strife, where employers have such feelings, and where the workers themselves are reasonable and intelligent. The effort ought at least to be made, in thousands of cases where it is not now, to ardustry which strikes involve.

EASY TO UNDERSTAND. The fact remains that the present Administration is responsible for the political blunder of driving the greatest of American shipbuilders into bankraptey.-

We find it very hard to understand how the Adminisration drove John Roach into bankruptcy by declining to take the Dolphin when Roach had already received his pay, for building it. Did he go into bankruptcy to avoid

No; Mr. Roach went into bankruptey be-No; Mr. Roach went into bankruptey because the Government had destroyed his credit and threatened to set up a claim against him for over two millions besides. There was nothing else to do. He had on his hands four vessels for which he had received \$2,100,000. The Secretary of the Navy contrived to have the Dolphin rejected after the Naval Advisory Board had pronounced it to be entirely satisfactory. The Attorney-General decided that there was no contract, inasmuch as the contract of the last Legislature, and the sound of his nadlet rang:

No; Mr. Roach went into bankruptey because the Government had destroyed his credit swindling in the count, and it will require more energy and more shrewd sense than the good citizens of our cities usually show to defeat their schemes. On the other hand, though the Democrats aided by the rescally acts of the last Legislature, they are likely to be controuted with unusually heavy Republican majorities in the rural districts.

Hereafter politicians who want to earlief them the count, and it will require more energy and more shrewd sense than the good citizens of our cities usually show to defeat their schemes. On the other hand, though the Democrats aided by the rescally acts of the last Legislature, they are likely to be controuted with unusually heavy Republican majorities in the rural districts.

Hereafter politicians who want to earlief them the country will swindling in the count, and it will require more energy and more shrewd sense than the good cit. And merrily he. This Roswell P.

Sung, he as sturdily and the boung of the bart Legislature, they are likely to be controuted with unusually heavy Republican majorities in the rural districts.

Hereafter politicians who want to earlief them "Chebang, chebang;" Away at the bung have a trie way at the bung of the last Legislature, it has a sturdily and the sound of the same of the same and the country will be a seria. there was no contract, inasmuch as the contractor had been relieved of responsibility for the failure of the Department's engines to develop a specified horse-power, provided materials and workmanship were good; and consequently that the money which the builder had received could be recovered from him. As the contracts for the cruisers contained the same clause, he was liable under this decision for every dollar he had received. His habilities were increased to the extent of \$2,100,000; and the four ships left on his hands were worthless as assets, since the Government had virtually rejected them and nobody else had any use for them. His credit was ruined, He was forced to discharge his 2,500 workmen and to take refuge in bankruptey.

A RAPID CONVERSION.

The President is fast losing the confidence even of his most credulous friends. They have already reached the point where they are ashamed-to saddle the responsibility for bad appointments upon his party advisers and to plend apologetically that his intentions are good and that an occasional error of judgment is to be expected. This style of defence, as Senator Hear remarked in his speech at the Republican Convention in Worcester, is infinitely more disrespectful to the President than the fair and honest opposition of his Republican antagonists. The Administration is now harshly berated and sternly reminded of its duty by those who have been straining at guats and swallowing camels in its defence. Take these parallel

passages: The President and his advisers have taken hold of President to the Collector the abuses in the Castom that he will be required to House with a firm and titled obey the law is not a sufficient purpose to correct clean punishment for the them and we are confident latters disgraceful conduct that the new Collector has He not only removed Baccombeen appointed with a view which might have been a to expediting and not his justifiable step, but that he dering that work. In did not remove him for the Taken all together, as they good of the service, and did must be, the changes in the oot care what effect the re-Custom House milicate a moval would have on the parpose on the part of the service, was shown by his President to clear out long appointment of Sterling. A standing abuses and raise man at all fit to be Collector. From The Eccasing Post June From The Evening Post Oct, edient to clear out lour appointment of Sterling ading abuses and raise man at all fit to be Coll-whole service to the of the Port of New-

It is useless to hope that Hedden can ever become fit. Ite has shown himself to be very weak without the ability to comprehend the responsibilities of his position or to underst and its duties. It is not sufficient for the President to tell him, as our Washington dispatches show he is about to tell Beattle, that the Civil Service law is a statute without dodge or quibble; he ought to be removed as

Three months have sufficed for this conversion. The same journal which welcomed the Custom House changes as indicating a firm and intelligent purpose to clear out long-standing abuses and to raise the whole service to the level of orderly, economical and hopest business methods, now demands rigid discipline of Mr.

respectful to him" than the style of treatment | for incompetency. Its position now is logical adopted by most of his former supporters, erough, but what excuse has it to offer for its credulity in commending three months ago appointments that were notoriously bad? There is one sentence of Senator Hoar's speech that may profitably be studied by such hysterical advocates of political reform: "On the con-"trary, our friends who are so eager with their 'indiscriminate applause seem to me to be, I 'will not say betraying, but deserting, abandoning, throwing away, the cause of Civil Service reform, in their petty and puerite playing at politics, just as they have abandoned and thrown away the cause of honest government ' and honest elections."

DATE THE COURT DATE OF TOTAL OF TOTAL

A DECIDEDLY INTERESTING INCIDENT. I One morning, as the venerable Bushrod Washington Garland was taking his accustomed constitutional in his orchard, he discovered to his sorrow and indignation that somebody had been taking a cruel back at his favorite Belitelephone cherry tree! Returning to the house in hot haste, he summoned George Washington Garland. "Do you know," thundered Bushrod, " who has been taking a hack at that Beiltelephone cherry tree?" George colored to the roots of his hair, his breath came short and quick, his lip trembled like an aspen, great beads of perspiration came out on his brow, he bit his nails, he turned a convuisive handspring, tears gathered in his eyes, he looked up at the ceiling, he looked down at his boots, he looked out on the Potomac, and then gathering himself together, he exclaimed with a voice suffused with emotion "Father, I cannot tell a lie. Solicitor-General Goode did it with his little hatchet."

Whether or not Bushrod regarded his son's explanation as entirely satisfactory is not positively known. But the fact that George was detained from school for a week after the interview, owing to injuries which he received in the paternal woodshed from an oft-descending trunk strap, warrants the supposition that he did not.

Attorney-General Garland says his defence simply "all Goode," but somehow it doesn't strike the public as being good enough. Meanwhile, the poet lawyer, J. Webb Rogers, still sticks to it that his letter is " all right."

In view of the disclosures of Governor Hills association with the arch-thief Tweed in the purchase of The Elmira Gazette, which he still controls, the following excerpt from that paper is thoroughly funny:

thoroughly funny:
Shall it be the aristocratic, contented, pampered son of luxnry-Ira Davenpo if Or the alert, active, able, self-made man—David B, Hill I II to be a question of which will serve the State most efficiently—and that is what it should be—no one can dispute that Hill is the man. If it be a question of which career elicits most of the public admiration and approval, there can be no question that it is the career of Governor Hill. We expect, therefore, that whatever the choice of a favored two may be, the choice of the people—the telling masses, who make up the majority—will be David B. Hill.

The Governor is working his organ not wisely,

The Governor is working his organ not wisely, but too well. Think of his serene audacity in asking for a comparison of his record, saturated with noisome odors, stained with the association of thieves and public plunderers, whose bidding he obeyed and whose wicked schemes he engineered, with that of Ira Davenport! Mr. Hill had better sell his paper, even if he has to get rid of it on terms as cheap as those Tweed gave him.

If Mr. Garland should get Mr. Rogers in that hunting box of his in Arkansas, what a monkey and parrot sort of time they would have of it.

Excise Commissioner Mitchell's amazing testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee concerning the character of the women who may be found in the Sixth-ave, fooncert saloons after midnight leads irresistibly to the conclusion that this fellow's acquaintance with the ways and qualities of respectable women is extremely limited.

Dispatches state that the registration in Cincinnati has reached 60,000, which is about 5,000 less than the total vote at the Presidential election last year. This is a pretty full registration for an off year, but the question of vital Importance, which the dispatches do not yet answer, is whether the number has been swelled by the fraudulent registration of Democratic repeaters, and by other devices in preparation for fraud at the polls. If the registration is reasonably honest, amounting to 60,000 for the city of Cincinnati, it should indicate so full a vote that the Republicans may well look forward to the election with confidence. But the Democratic managers have rested their hopes altogether, for some time past, upon the success of their schemes for the defeat of the will of the people by fraudulent registration, fraudulent voting, and

selves while ostensibly serving their country will fight shy of lawyers with a taste for poetizing. Such fellows seem to have a terrible knack of letting the cat out of the bag just when the politicians want the cat drowned a thousand fathoms deep,

The Chicago Railway Age, in its issue of October 1, shows that the number of new railroads proposed and in progress during the last nine months has been 626, with a total mileage of 44,393. From this record it argues that "a surprising awakening of activity in regard to railway building has become evident." But the activity seems to be mainy in the projecting of railways on paper, for the actual construction of roads has been less this year hus far than in any other year since 1878, only about 1.700 miles having been built, against over 2,600 to the same date last year, and about 7,300 to the same date in 1882. The question is whether the money can be had, for the great swarm of new railway enterprises proposed. In the present condition of the market for securities, and with the confidence of capitalists at its present low ebb, it seems rather unlikely.

PERSONAL

Secretary Whitney came to this city last night and and will remain until Tuesday.

Vice-President Hendricks stopped in the city a few neurs yesterday on his wayfrom Atlantic City to Indian-The Rev. Charles F. Robertson, Bishop of Missouri. will preach the annual sermon before the National Prison Association, which meets at Detroit from the 17th to the 22d of October.

"I never speak at fairs new," said Senator Cullom, of Illinois, the other day. "A man with a speech has no show against a horse race or a fat cow. The last time I tried to make a speech at a fair wa- at Lincoln-right down near me, you know. There were two rings near horses before the races. I had got fairly started when some fellow led a couple of horses into the ring. The crowd began to leave me, and in five minutes every soul crowd began to leave me, and in five minutes every soul in the crowd except the man whe presided had left me. He looked as it he wanted to go, too, so we followed the crowd over to the ring. The remainder of that speech is still undelivered. No, a Governor, a Semior, or even a President, is out of place making a speec at a fair. They are much better appreciated if they the on the blue ribbons, and that is what I have been doing at the State fair. When I hear of friends who have not learned this great lesson I always pity them, for I know the fate of their oratorial efforts, however brilliant they may be."

The volume of James Russell Lowell's poems-the duodecimo edition of 1869-from which Thomas Hughe reads his selections in his lectures was a present from the author, and is well-thumbed and worn. The fly-leaf bears the lines in Mr. Lowell's hand, "To Thomas Highes, with all possible everything, from the author. Queen Victoria was much annoyed because her Joyal

subjects of Edinburgh and Glasgow omitted to call Princ Henry "Royal Highness" in their addresses on the wedding. Glasgow even emphasized the neglect by callhing Beatrice "Her Royal Highness" and Henry "His Serene Highness" in the same sentence. The Queen was so angry that she at first thought of returning the ad-dresses "for correction," but finally contented herself with calling attention in her replies to Henry's real

The Rev. Minot J. Savage is spoken of as the probable successor of the Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis in the pastorate of the First Unitarian Church, Boston.

Adolphe Bertron, who has long had a habit of coming efore the French people at election time as a universal humanitarian candidate for a Deputy's scat, has recently invited Queen Victoria to dine with him. His letter of England, London or Windsor: Mankind (its government momentarily represented by Adolphe Bertron Liberge des Bois, octogenarian, sole humanitarian candidate, who are anxious to get into the pulpit may | President by Republicans is "infinitely more | Beattie, and the removal of Collector Hedden | griend and defender of the human species) is giving in

Paris, at the Café Riche, Boulevard des Italiens, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening, its banquet No. 1. Three covers shall be reserved for Your banquet No. 1. Three covers shall be reserved for Your Majesty. You will be happy to be present. You should, and you must. Come; you shall preside; and the human species will be proud and satisfied to know that you are there. Should you be prevented please reply by telegraph. Accepting in the affirmative reply will be estermed. Respect, friendship, and a good souvenir of a day spent with you. The humanitarian candidate, born at the ancient castle of La Fleche Carthe, France. Adolphe Bertron Liberge des Bois. Rue de Berlin, Paris, in winter. Palace of Humanity, Secaux (Seine, France,) in summer."

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Albany Argus speaks of Hillas "a self made man." Why not give Tweed his share of the credit! The Wyoming County Committee has been increased

from seven to sixteen, each town being given a member. The Buffalo Courier asserts that The New-York Herald's ticket "is Tweedledum and Tweedledee." What does Courier call the head of its own ticket-a W. M. Edward P. Babcock, the Republican nominee for the

assembly in the Hd Ontario District, is the present Sur-ogate of the County.

The Democrats of Tioga County have nominated W. H.

Shaw for the Assembly.
"They may laugh at Mr. Roswell P. Flower," sagely

observes The Chicago Tribune, "but he evidently knows enough to come in when it rains." The office of The Albany Journal is only a few squares distant from the office of the State Controller. Reporters of *The Journal* in pursuit of news daily have occasion to call at the Controller's office. Hence The Journal is in a position to know whereof it speaks when it says: "No Controller that the State of New-York ever had has paid less attention to the duties of his office than Mr. paid less attention to the duties of his office than air-clastin, the present incumbent and a candidate for re-election. He is not to be found in his office in this city one hour out of ten. His personal business interests seem to require most of his attention and keep him in Brooklyn or New-York the creater part of the time. Mr. Davenport and Mr. Wadsworth when they were in the Controller's office had a residence in Albany and were diligent in attending to the business of the State. That was their chief employment and their private matters came next. With Controller Chapin the rule is reversed."

Writing of the renomination of Senator Coggeshall in the Oneida District, The Utica Herald, in allusion to the charges made against the Senator by Dr. Gunn, says that " his constituents will not suffer him to be stricker down upon innuendo or unsubstantiated scandals tered by disappointed hangers-on at Albany."

Albert C. Comstock was renominated to the Senate by the Republicans of the Rensselaer-Washington District without opposition from any quarter-a compliment to his efficiency and trustworthiness.

Adolphus G. Atlen, the Republican nominee for the Assembly in Tioga County, is now filling the office of special County Judge for the second term. If General E. F. Jones will weigh the Democratic ticket

in one of the Jones balances of course—he will find that it is wanting—wanting in popular support. The Poughkeepsie News reports that "Governor Hill is making friends every day." If they are the sort of friends he made in 1871 he is to be pitied.

Judge Hammond and Charles F. Durston are talked of in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Senate in ! XXVIth District.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The suspicion grows on the Democracy that the party s to be used to advertise "Jones of Binghamton," is is scale business. It was a "scaly " trick to out him on the ticket if that was the object.

A poet entered our sanctum yesterday on tiptoe. He went out in a sindlar manner, but it was on the tip of our toe. —[Yonkers Statesman. The Buston Gazette closes up the international yachting

episode by remarking that the Puritan made a much better record at her sall than she did at her sale.

The man who can give a fine free lunch of soup, that, fish, vegetables, batter and bread to a customer who pays 15 cents for a glass of liquor, could afford to give a much finer lunch for 15 cents without liquor, as a reasonable matter of business; but no temperance man has the nerve to try it, and clerks are learning to be drunkards on account of the lunch. The tumpramee idea of a lunch for 15 cents is a glass of sour milk and water, and a hardware sandwich. This does not seduce the stomach, and the liquor man wins.—[New-Orleans Picayune.

It seemed a ploughman stamping down the street, With sounding whack of hobnall armored heels, And so I turned with glad intent to greet A bloff and hearty youman, such as deals in rutabagas, yearling colts and wheat,

When, lo! a lady on my vision steals, Sylphitke and lovely, and the wonder rose How she could make such racket as she goes.

A Willington (Coun.) indge recently fined a man \$48 for carting beer around town, leaving it by kegs and bottles behind stone walls and underground for his customers. The man was so pleased to get off so easily that he presented a bottle to the justice in onen court, with the appeal: "Take suthin', jedge." The justice said he didn't care if he did, and drask the liquor in the presence of the court and asked for a couple mere bottles to take home to his folks.—[Oswego Times-Express.

There are delusions and delusions. The Sun calls atention to African elephants supposed to be sixteen feet in height, which after death have turned out to be only ten feel. There is a certain Democratic elephant, once alleged to have been tall enough for the Presidency of the United States, which, on the stretcher, gave only a momentary hope of a Lieutenant-Governorship. It was promptly buried because mortification had already

Chicago Tribune.

The editor of The Fort Valley (Ga.) Mirror thus meanly gets even with an enemy: "We had not the pleasure of meeting the young lady that Henry Hollinshead was chaperoning and driving about the town the other day. but one or two of our friends who saw her say she was awful homety. We thought Henry a young man of more aste than to escort such an ugly girl."

subsonist. "Yes, sir." he blandly impulsed of a Michigan-ave.

"Yes, sir."

"And if I should consume the said punch and had no noney to pay for it how would you treat me!"

"Give you the bounce."

"Gently?"

Not he are

"Not by a long shot?"
"Do your best to injure me, ch?"

Couldn't care how much you degraded me in the nation of the public?"

"No. str."
"Yory well, sir. I always like to have a previous neerstanding in regard to such matters. You can keep our milk-punch and I will keep my degnity."—[Detroit

The Courant, of Edinburgh, Scotland, headed an account of the insurrection of Caperes, "The Indian Uprising in the United States."

A few days ago the workmen engaged in taking down the tower of the parish church believed A lew days as the latter that the tower of the parish church, Ashton-under-Lyne, came upon a stone on which wore carved the letters "I.E" and the figures "1413." As nowhing could be made of this inscription the stone was left among a heap of others in the churchyard, and nothing further was thought about it till another stone was subsequently thought about it till another stone was subsequently found containing what proves to be the first part of the inscription. Thus, in its complete form, consists of the name, carved in old English letters, of Alexander Hyle, with the fate 1413. Refere the christian name there is a representation of a lattcher's cleaver, and between the christian name and surcame an instation of a "five of spades" playing card.—[Cardiff Times, Wales.

The Savannah News, Democratic, lashes The World, Democratic, for saying that the Senate will refuse to confirm Minister Jackson. Those chalittions of Democratte harmony make it evident that election time is drawing near.

drawing near.

An exciting chase between two bloodhounds and a negro took place near ballas a few days ago. The negro, "Jim" Johnson, was arrested for crap shooting. While on his way to juli he broke from the officer and took to the river bottoms below the town. The bloodhounds were immoditately loosed and took the fugitive's seent. Johnson had something over a mile the start of the hounds, but they seen overhanded him, when he took to water, there being streams in the bottoms. As the negro emerged on the other side of the stream and took to the woods the hounds would go around the stream and renew the hant. Thus the chase continued for hours, the negro running fifteen notices, and finally cluding the terrible brutes, who returned whining mournfully. It is said to be the first instance on record where a negro was 'cute enough to outwit bloodhounds after they had sighted him.—[Mason Telegraph.

A missionary to Japan has come out against wine elly, saying that those who cat it are endangering the salvation of their souls. "Does your family play ball ?" was asked of a little

shaver. "Me and mother does," he replied. "I bawl, and she makes the base hits."—[Tid-Bits.

One of the farmers who listened to Hill's speech at the Lewis County fair offers to bet a barrel of winter pippins that the Governor knows so little of agriculture that he can't pick out the cows that give the buttermilk.

A dog, having discovered a piece of raw beef in an alicy sat down to cogitate and wonder. Was it really beef or mutton! How did it got there! How was it that some other dog had not discovered and appropriated it! He was not yet through with his meditations when a second dog rushed in and specify devoured the prize, but the meat was scarcely down before he fell over and waded out:

ing to regain it by returning to the Republican party.
They have no following from and no influence with the intelligent men of either party.

HILL A MERE PARTY POLITICIAN.

HILL A MERE PARTY POLITICIAN.

From Harper's Weekly.

In the actual situation, and especially after the unqualified reform platform and admirable nomination of the Republicans, the sole hope of the Democrate lay in an equally strong and unequivocal declaration, and in the nomination, not merely of a party friend of the President, but of a Democrat known to be a practical reformer. Even then, under the circumstances, it was not clear that such a course would insure success, but any other was sure to repel the sympathy and support of independent voters. What, then, has been done for the candidate who was known to be the favorite of all the opponents of the reform policy of the President, whose administration's Governor of New-York has been that of a mere party politician, and who has not even that of a mere party politician, and who has not even that of a mere party politician, was nominated for Governor upon the first ballot, almost by acclamation, and by a vote of 338 out of 380.

NOT EVEN SUGAR-COATED.

From The Des Moines (Josea) State Register.

The Republicans of New-York have to take the bittewith the aweet this year. The New-York Times and Hen
ry Ward Beecher are going to support the Republicant
teket.

THOMAS HUGHES ON SLAVERY.

MR. LOWELL'S PART IN ITS OVERTHROW,

A SECOND LECTURE THAT CHARMED A LARGE AUDI ENCE-THE BIGLOW PAPERS.

The second lecture of Thomas Hughes on James Russell Lowell's Works" last night at Association Hal. proved, as the lecturer himself predicted, the more interesting one of the two, devoted as it was to the National side of Mr. Lo vell'e poetical writings mainly presented in the "Biglow Papers." Mr. Hughes appeared, too, in his happlest vein, and interpreted the vigorous and quaint lines of Hosea Biglow with a zest and happy characterization which de-lighted his hearers and caused frequent inroads on the reading through bursts of merriment and applause. The audience was large, much larger than on Tuesday evening. John L. Cadwalader presided, and art and literature.

ture were largely represented among the auditors. Mr. Hughes first stated that, as he had said that if he were a professor of literature in an American college he would take as his text-book on American authors the 'Fable for Critics," so, were he a professor of modern history here he would regard as indispensable Mr. Lowell's National poems. Mighty as were "The Days of the Lord" or crucial epochs in European history, such as the days of Napoleon, the revolution of 1830 in France, the crisis of 1848, when the mutterings of State socialism were first heard, and the collision between France and Germany in 1870, none of these epochs compared in importance, so far as the practical interest of mankind was concerned, with that epoch beginning in this country in 1840 and ending in 1865. "For that period," said the lecturer, "I know of no American writer who so completely puts you in the way to understand the forces which were in antagonism in your own country as these writings of Mr. Low-ell which I shall put before you to-night.

The question was whether the great movement of which America was always the symbol should be allowed to work itself out. The struggle was practically begun in 1840. Earlier than that there had been an increase of the growth of cotton and the demand for it had nerensed the slave power to a large extent. About 840 came the struggle whether the slave power should control this continent. You all know what I advert to, whether the South should increase its power by extending slavery into the new States, and so should increase its vetes. The State of the Lone Star had been created and application had persistently been made for admission into the Union, and that question came to a crists about 1840. In the beginning of 1846 Texas was admitted, and war with Mexico then broke out. Since 1831 a small paper called The Liberator had been published in Boston against slavery. It was edited by one young printer named Garrison, who was assisted by a single negro boy, and when it was found that this constituted the whole force, there came first derisive laughter and then anger Riots followed and Garrison, dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck, was saved by some students, who carried him off to the State Jail.

"At this time Lowell, a young man, began to publish poems and became the spokesman of the Abolition party, The first lines which he wrote were a very noble proph ecy of what he was to do for his country and mankind in this great struggle. They were written in 1842 and were entitled 'Stanzas to Freedom.' As all the influen-tial classes were on the wrong side, you can imagine the courage of the young man whose lines began 'Men

whose boast,' etc." Mr. Hughes read the opening lines and then those ipon Garrison, followed with the elegy on the death of Dr. Channing. He quoted from "The Present Crisis" and referred in warm and earnest terms to Mr. Lowell's warning words in that poem, adding: "You will feet, my friends, whatever you may think of the poetrywhich to me is full of inspiration-the carnesta

which to me is full of inspiration—the carnestness of the poet and that he is speaking from the depths of his heart to his own people." [Great appliance.]
Finding that the fatal course was still pursued, Mr. Lowell, with the hish courage he possessed, looked around to see what other road there might be. "And so," continued the speaker, "I have to call your attention to verses many of which are familiar to you, called the 'Birlow Papers.' War was declared in April, 1846. In June recruiting officers arrived on Boston Commen, whereupon in a leading Boston paper there appeared a communication purporting to be from an old farmer."

Mr. Hughes read the verses on the appearance of the recruiting officers, beginning:

"Thrash away, you'll have to rattle," and the rendering was received with aimost constant bursts of laughter. Mr. Hughes was in his element and he carried his audience with him, several times being interrupted with cries of "Hear, hear." He took up Mr. Lowell's safirical and witty assautis on the slavery party "which had lugged the United States into a war," Lowell's safirical and witty assaults on the slavery party "which had larged the United States into a war," and spoke of Mr. Lowell's now vein, since "having come out to fight, he hit out all around." The lecturer followed Hoseas Eiglow through the Mexican War, evoked peals of laughter over the John P. Robinson episode, pointed out how Mr. Biglow turned on the regular politicians of his country, brought out the satire in the paraphrase of Calhoun's speech on the Mexican War, dwelt on Mr. Lowell's "extraordinary stretch and ceach of satire and wit which had an extraordinary effect at the time," his ridding of pious editors and of candidates, and finally the constant play of his peculiar powers in the criss of 1860-65, as seen in the fines on the Mason and Slidell episode, and particularly the happy vein running through "Jonathan to John." The lecturer's remark that Mr. Lowell as well as the anditors had modified their views of John since those days drew out a burst of applause.

OVER-SEA GOSSIP.

ABOUT NOTABLE PERSONS AND THINGS. From Mr. Yater's World, London, Sept. 23.

From Mr. Yater's World, London, Sept. 23.

SCIENCE VISITING ROYALTY.—The visit of the British Association to Balisoral was not a success, and the Queen was both annoyed and angry at the unsatisfactory arrangements which were made for the reception of the excursionists. Dr. Profeit, her Majesty's "Commissioner." had ordered a number of open carriages to meet the party at Balister, where they arrived from Aberdeen by a special train, which had also conveyed the Glentanar contingent to Abayne. It was a pouring wet afternoon, so by the time the nine-mile drive had been accomplished, everybody was wet and chilied. The lunch in the hall of the Castle was by no means well served, and the other preparations were very defective, and caused much grumbling. The party left after a hurried look round, and drove back to Balister by another and a longer road, meeting the Queen and Princess Beatrice (coming from the Glassalt Shiel) on the way. It was half-past 9 before the train got back to Aberdeen. The excursion was limited to 150, and there were 1,600 applications for telests. It was certainly a way. It was half-past 9 before the train got back to Aberdeen. The excursion was limited to 150, and there were 1,600 applications for tickets. It was certainly a great pity that no member of the Royal Family attended to receive the company, and unless the thing was to be well done, it was a mistake to have an excursion to Balmoral. There was nobody to look after the details, and things would have been quite different if Sir Henry Ponsonly had been at the Castle, as he has "comfortable" and inseral bleas, and his geniality and savoir faire would have put matters right; and there would have put matters right; and there would have put matters right; and there would have been no muddling if Sir John Cowell had been at Halmoral, as he always sees that things are done in the right way; but although the Master of the Household is supposed to be always at Court. Sir John invariably manages to get a dispensation from the monotonous dreariness of Balmoral. ROSEBERY'S BISMARCK.-Lord Rosebery will

shortly receive a notable addition to his collection of pictures at Daimeny, in the shape of a large portrait of Prince Blamarck, for which be gave a commission to Franz von Leubach during his visit to Berlin, and on which that distinguished artist has since been engaged in his studio at Munich. The picture, which is nearly finished, excels all Leubach's previous ones of the Ger-Initial of excess an Isculate a previous ones of the Ger-man Chancellor in point of expression, and its remark-able vigor is the more commendable inasantch as the Prince refused to give any sittings; so the artist had to depend on anumber of hasty sketches which he was able to snatch at odd times in Berlin and at Varzin. The Prince is represented, by his own wish, in the simple uniform of a Prussian culrassier. A Moist, Unpleasant Game.-An innova-

A Moist, Unpleasant Game.—An innovation likely to become popular in the heat of the summer,
but hardly pleasant in this chilly weather, was introduced into the athletic sports of the 92d Gordon Highlanders hast week at Devonport. It consisted of a freengine tournament between officers' teams of the Highlanders and the 60th Rifles, joint occupants of the
Ragtan Barracks. Engines filled with water were placed
at the far end of the parade—about a quarter of a mile.
Each hose was connected, and the teams pumped the
water on each other. The Highlanders were declared
winners by the umpire, General Lyons, their engine being emptied the soonest. The commanding officers of
both regiments took part in the contest, manning the
pumps. Each man was drenched to the skin before it
was finished.

second dog rushed in and speedily devoured the prize, but the meat was searcely down before he fell over and wailed out:

"Alors! but I am a gone-up canine! The meat was poisoned!"

Moral-Never accept something for nothing without stopping to ask yourself where the profit comes in.—
[Detroit Free Press.

WITHOUT FOLLOWING OR INFLUENCE, Prom The Exchester Union and Advertiser (Dem.)

The New York Times and New-York Evening Post boiled Blaine last fall. They were Republican papers, and their boil cost them their circulation. They are now try-"THE LONDON TIMES'S" MEDAL.-Printing